Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY SMITH & SAYWARD, OVER THE KENDUSKEAG MARKET, BANGOR, ME.

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Bangor Courier is published at the office Daily Whig & Courier every Tuesday morn- Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two and Fifty Cents if not paid within six months e time of subscribing.

The publishers will not hold themselves re le for any error that may occur, beyond the charged for the advertisement.

Elisha Field, at the Mechanic's News Boston, is Agent for this paper. Advertise- eft with him will be immediately forwarded.

LIST OF MAILS,

CH ARRIVE AT AND DEPART FROM THE BANGOR POST OFFICE.

RN, leaves every morning at 2, arrives every day from 9 to 11½ P. M.

RS, leaves every morning at 6, arrives every day from 5 to 6 P. M.

ST, leaves every day at 1 P. M., arrives every day at 12 M.

S, leaves every morning at 8, arrives every ay (except Sunday) from 4 to 5 P. M.

WN, leaves every morning at 7, arrives ev- ery day from 5 to 7 P. M.

ON, leaves every Monday, Wednesday and y morning at 6, arrives Tuesday, Thursday aturday from 6 to 7.

D, via Eddington and Great Works, leaves ay, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8, s Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 5 P. M.

EGAN, via Dexter, leaves Tuesday, Thurs- d Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, esday and Friday from 7 to 9 P. M.

EGAN, via Newport, leaves Monday, Wed- y and Friday morning at 7, arrives Tuesday, day and Saturday from 5 to 6 P. M.

VILLE, via Sebec, leaves Tuesday, Thurs- d Saturday morning at 7, arrives Monday, esday and Friday from 4 to 6 P. M.

VILLE, via Bradford, leaves Thursday morn- 7, arrives Wednesday from 4 to 5 P. M.

RED, via Corinna, leaves Tuesday morning 7, arrives Monday from 5 to 6 P. M.

ails close at 9 P. M. except the Belfast, loses at 12½ P. M.

fice open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sunday to 9½ A. M.

C. K. MILLER, *Post Master.*

9.

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE, Edi- d by John Inman, commencing the first January, 1844. Subscriptions received BUGBEE'S.

3.

DEAFNESS.

R. McNAIR'S ACOUSTIC OIL.

SE DEAF FROM INFANCY often re- ve in a most miraculous manner their hear- n they least expect it by some trifling ac- event, which shows them how easily they we much sooner had their hearing, and emselves and their friends the pain of con- n a loud tone, without pleasure, or of being d and shunned to avoid that distress which tually by the deaf person and his hearers. red a duty, therefore, it is that we use all y means to remove such an affliction, and e social qualities implanted in our nature? AR OIL has the effect so to relieve on, and bring into use the natural action arts, as to restore the hearing when lost red For sale by G. W. LADD.

23. 3tawd and w6m

ATENT MILL WHEELS.

Subscriber having for a long time given attention to the construction and operation r Wheels, has finally succeeded in the in- f two kinds of Wheels for which he has Letters Patent from the Government of ed States.

Wheels are simple in their construction, d durable, are easily put in operation, and liable like most other wheels to get out of ey are not obstructed by back water, when is not diminished thereby; and the same nd speed is obtained, with about one half ntity of water usually applied to wheels eneral use.

t number of these Wheels are now in op- nd give in all cases entire satisfaction; and er information respecting them the follow- lemen are referred to, all of whom have said wheels in operation: Jacob Drum ames B. Fiske, Amos Davis and Leonard Esqrs., Messrs. Fiske & Norcross, Foster an, S. P. & H. Strickland, W. T. & H. & Co Bangor; Hon. J. S. Little, Portland; hn Otis, Hallowell; F. A. Butman, Esquire, t Robert Treat Geo. A. Peirce, Esquires, rt; Daniel Dennett, Esq. Milo; Col. Henry lton; Messrs. Fiske & Bridge, Milford; Ira h, Esq. Oldtown; Capt. R. Fittz, Dedham; ck and John M. Hale, Esqrs. Ellsworth;— A. Campbell & Co. Cherryfield; Daniel , Esq. Machias; Levi L. Lowell, Calais. ove wheels are manufactured and for sale n Foundries of MESSRS. HINCKLEY & and FRANKLIN MUZZY & Co. in this are furnished with a great variety of pat- that Wheels of any particular description, d to any given head of water, can be fur- short notice. They are also authorized of the Patent Right for the same.

SAMUEL L. VALENTINE.

, July 11, 1843—d and wtf

GRAND CATHOLICON

FOR

DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

OR

Drops for Humors.

E internal remedy for Scrofula and disea- of the Skin, such as RHEUM, LEPROSY, SCALD- ERYSIPELAS, SCORFULA, dred diseases, external and internal.

fflicted will do well to examine the testi- Physicians and others, in the hands of Wilcox, Dixmont, J. E. Whitney, Ply- homas R. Curtis, Carmel, Arey & Nourse, James B Chick, Frankfort, Artemas At- nkfort Mills, E. & J. Moulton & Co, Old- & J Moulton & Co, Houlton, where the ne can be found, and where persons can d to, who have experinced its happy ef- s cure.

n, if ever having failed to perform a most y cure of the various loathsome diseases t is designed—where the directions ac- g each bottle have been faithfully follow-

't fail or delay in calling, seeing, reading ng for yourselves. You will be induced thereby find the same wonderful effects dreds of others

in Bangor, only by G. W. LADD, Corner Smith's Block.

1843 5tawd45tw1y

BURLAPS.

pieces 45 inch Burlaps, by J. R. FOSTER 69 Broad Street.

Wood's Stove Store.

HENRY A. WOOD,

STOVE DEALER,

Nos. 1, 2, 3, Broad-st. Bangor,

HAS on hand the largest Stock, and the great- est variety of Cooking, Parlor, Box, and Air-Tight

STOVES,

ever in the State. Among which, may be found the MAINE FARMER COOK STOVE, invented by Mr. W. which now stands unrivaled as an eco- nomical Cooking Stove, it has five places for boil- ing and three places for fire, one of which will ad- mit wood 26 inches long. 120 of this kind of Stove were retailed in this City the past year.

The Penobscot Kitchen Companion, 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Penobscot Farmer, 4 boilers 1 size.

The Elevated Oven Rotary 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Parlor Cook 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Rathburn Elevated Oven 4 boilers 2 sizes.

The Improved Yankee 3 boilers 2 sizes.

The Summer and Winter Stove, new pattern 2 Ovens 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Hill's pattern, Elevated Oven, 2 boilers 1 size.

The Empire Union 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Luminary Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 3 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Union, 4 boilers 4 sizes.

The Improved Cast Iron Oven Rotary, 4 boilers 3 sizes.

The Summer Stove, 1 boiler 1 size.

And a variety of others too numerous to mention; comprising in all, about fifty different sorts.

AIR-TIGHT STOVES,

of every kind, quality and price to suit purchasers.

BOX STOVES,

made of **Vermont Iron**, which are superior to all others now in this market.

Cast Iron Pumps and Lead Pipe;

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc, Iron and Copper Trim- mings of all kinds, for Air-Tight Stoves

IRON HOLLOW WARE; SAD or FLAT IRONS, by the ton or single pair.

☞ The above will be sold low for cash.

Oct. 2.

STEAM IRON WORKS.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.

IRON FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Opposite City Hall, Bangor,

CONTINUE to manufacture at their Establish- ment every variety of Machinery and Cast- ings used in this section of the country:

MACHINERY.

Steam Engines, Turning Engines, Lathes and Screws; Shingle, Clapboard, Lath, Box, Sapping and Threshing Machines.

MILL CASTINGS.

Cast Iron Reaction Water Wheels; Balance Wheels for Saw Mills; Mill Cranks; Gudgeons;— Grist Mill Spindles; and an extensive assortment of Bevel and Spur Gearing, for Mills and Machinery.

STOVE CASTINGS.

A large assortment of Fire Frames, from new and beautiful patterns; Cook Stoves, several kinds; Parlor Fire Stoves, of different sizes; an assortment of Box Stoves; and a great variety of Air-Tight Stove Castings.

PLOUGHS.

An assortment of Ploughs from patterns greatly approved, and of the best Timber; Plough Points for a great variety of Ploughs. Also—Cart and Wagon Hubs, cast whole; Potash Kettles, Cauldrons, Fire Dogs, Pipe Boxes, &c.

BAR IRON AND STEEL.

Circular Saws; Blacksmithing and Composition Castings; Machine Cards from one of the oldest and most celebrated manufactories in Mass.

All the above will be found equal in quality to any in the market, and for sale on as reasonable terms. july 18—w

REDUCTION FOURFOLD IN PRI- CES—OR NOTHING.

AN article that every family must consider in- dispensable, when they know its power and value and which has heretofore been sold too high to bring it to all classes, has now been reduced fourfold in price, with a view that rich and poor, high and low, and in fact every human being may enjoy its comforts; and all who get it shall have the price returned to them if they are not delighted with its use. We assert, without the possibility of contradiction, that all burns and scalds, every ex- ternal sore, old or fresh, and all external pains and aches, no matter where, shall be reduced to com- fort by it in five minutes—saving life, limb or scar. No burn can be fatal if this is applied, unless the vi- tals are destroyed by the accident. It is truly magical, to appearance, in its effects. Enquire for "Connel's Magical Pain Extractor," at Comstock & Co's., 21 Cortland street. Price 25 cents, or four times as much for 50 cents, and ten times as much for $1.

For sale by G. W. LADD, and A. P. GUILD.

nov—9. 3twd and w6m.

PENOBSCOT

STOVE STORE.

A NOYES & CO. are constantly receiving ad- ditions to their extensive assortment of STOVES, &c., and have now on hand the follow- ing patterns. The Hampden Stove of six different patterns as follows:

Hampden Stove	4	Boiler sheet iron elevated	oven.
" "	4	" cast " "	"
" "	4	" with two	"
" "	4	" old pattern low	"
" "	3	" cast iron elevated	"
" "	3	" sheet " "	"
Empire Union	4	" Vermont casting.	
Impro'd Yankee	3	" two sizes.	
Parlor Cook	3	" two sizes.	
Maine Farmer	4	" elevated oven with two Fire	

Chambers for summer or winter convenience.

Hathaway Hot air cook stoves.

Box Stoves 5 sizes.

Fire Frames 7 "

Parlor Drum Stoves, several sizes.

Orr's Patent air-tight manufactured of 16 lbs iron of a variety of patterns and sizes and highly ornamented A fine assortment of Brittania ware, Jappaned ware, Tin ware, Iron Hollow ware, Oven, Ash-pit and Boiler Doors, Iron Dogs, &c &c.

—ALSO—

Constantly manufacturing stove pipe, drums, ovens, &c., &c., Nos. 13 & 14 Central Street, Bangor.

dec 19. w2m

COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

COUGHS, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, and all complaints of the chest, lungs and liver, will be cured by the Extract of Lungwort, when all else fails This we assert without fear of the least contradiction Besides, it does not require the false certificate of the panaceas balsams and candies, to induce invalids to use this great lung re- storative One trial will convince the sceptical, that its virtues are far above price. To be found only, at G. W. LADD'S, corner of Smith's Block, West Market Place

nov—11. 3twd and w6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

IN pursuance of License from the Hon. Samuel Cony, Judge of Probate for the County of Pe- nobscot, I shall sell at public auction at the Store of A. HOLDEN, in Charleston, in said County, on WEDNESDAY the first day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M., so much of the Real Estate of James Norcross, late of Charleston, deceased, as will produce the sum of five hundred dollars for the payment of the just debts of the said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale C. T. NORCROSS, Admin'tor.

Bangor, Feb. 28, 1844. 6aw3wd

FURNITURE STORE

AND

MANUFACTORY.

Shaw & Merrill

No. 66 Main-st....BANGOR.

ARE constantly manufacturing by experienced and faithful workmen, and have now on hand a large Stock of

FURNITURE,

of the latest and most approved patterns, consisting in part of

SECRETARIES, BUREAUS, SOFAS,

Pier, Centre, Dining, Card, and Work Tables; Ma- hogany Parlor, Rocking, Cane, Flag-seat, & Common

CHAIRS.

of every kind and price; Mahogany, French, Bird's Eye, Windlass, Screw Joint, and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Looking Glasses and Looking Glass Plates,

of all sizes. A superior article of Live Geese and Common

FEATHERS,

put up in the best manner and warranted to give satisfaction; Feather Beds; Curled Hair, and Palm-leaf

MATRESSES;

Pew and Chair Cushions; Willow Carriages, Cra- dles, Chairs and Stools, Hearth, Floor and Dust Brushes; Fancy and Common Bellows; all of which will be sold as CHEAP and warranted to be as GOOD as can be obtained in the city, or elsewhere.

Feb'y 4th, 1843. eopd&w4tt

BUCKSPORT HIGH SCHOOL,

AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

THIS School, now in operation, will continue permanently under the care of JOHN B. L. SOULE, A. B., an experienced and successful In- structor.

It will be the purpose of the Principal, and of those who may be connected with him, to maintain a school of the first rank—where, by means of a thorough and progressive course of study, a uniform and judicious discipline, and a careful vigilance over the intellectual and moral habits of the pupils, the young of both sexes may enjoy the greatest facili- ties for acquiring a sound, practical education.

Thorough instruction will be given to young gen- tlemen preparing for college, fitting them to enter the Freshmen, or advanced classes.

Terms of Tuition. For Common Studies, **$4,00;** For Higher Branches and Languages, **$5,00.**

Board may be procured on reasonable terms;— and permanent arrangements will soon be made, by which pupils from abroad will be accommodated at very favorable charges.

The Fall Term will commence September 11th, and continue eleven weeks.

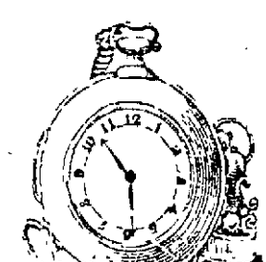
References.

REV. S. L. POMROY, WM. ABBOT, Esq., } *Bangor;*
J. G. DICKERSON, Esq., *Prospect;*
REV. S. TENNEY, *Ellsworth;*
WM. G. CHASE, Esq., HON. S. M. POND, REV. W. J. BREED, } *Bucksport.*

August 15—wtf

JOHN STEVENS,

JEWELER, AND MANUFACTURER OF SILVER WARE.



WOULD give no- tice that he has re- moved from the Bridge, and commen- ced business at No. 10 Main Street, where the patronage of his friends and hepublic is respectfully solicit- ed He hopes by a strict and prompt per- sonal attention to or- ders, and by faithful- ness in their execu- tion to give entire satisfaction to purchasers, and will spare no pains to meet the wants of those who may favor him with their custom.

JUST RECEIVED.

A great variety of new and desirable goods, among which are Gold and Silver Lever; Lepine and common Escapement WATCHES; Rich Jewel- ry; Guard Chains; Gold Beads; Gold and Silver Everpointed Pencils; Silver Spoons; Plated Cake Baskets, Brittania Ware; Castors; Silver; Steel and common Spectacles; Shell card Cases; Pen and Pocket knives; Ivory, Shell and Horn Combs; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Purse Clasps; Rings and Tassels; Hair; Shawl and Cuff Pins; Pocket Wal lets; Thimbles—Fancy Soaps; Cologne; Plated Tea and Table Spoons; Straw and Oiled Cloth Cabas; warranted Razors; gilt and steel Beads; table Mats; and a great variety of other articles, all of which have been carefully selected in regard to taste and quality, and will be sold as low as they can be ob- tained from any other source.

Clocks; Watches; Jewelry; Silver Ware, Spec- tacles, &c., repaired with punctuality and dispatch

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for Goods ro bought for cash. dec 19.

POLITICAL.

SPEECH OF MR. EVANS.

Continued.

If the Senator relies on a comparison of the 2 years 1842 & 1843, he will find his theory equally unfortunate—the facts will not bear out his ar guments For, although there was a falling off of something like 29 per cent in dutiable goods, was there not also a falling off in free goods?— It will not be contended that the act of 1842 had any effect on free goods, and yet they fell off something like 36 per cent There was a very large difference in the imports of the two years, I admit. The dutiable imports were, for 1842, 6[illegible] millions, and for 1843, 4[illegible] millions, a falling off of nearly 29 per cent How was that occa- sioned? Not by the act, but for the reasons I have already explained The same causes oper- ated on the free goods, and still more disastrous- ly. They fell off 34 per cent. It is admitted the act of 1842 could not have any such opera- tion on them. Indeed, the effect is directly otherwise; for it generally happens, that when you increase duties, or enact any other law which tends to keep out a portion of dutiable goods, the importation of free goods increases: that is to say, the capital and shipping before employed in importing and transporting dutiable goods will be likely to be diverted to a commerce in free goods. But no such result has been ex- perienced since the act of 1842, which shows, as fully as any argument can show, that to what- ever this diminution may be owing, it is not to that act. The same cause has operated as well on dutiable as on free goods, and that was, the agitation of the subject so long in 1842, and the uncertainty of the action of Congress in rela- tion to it, at the time orders for importations in the ordinary way would have gone abroad.

But, sir, I perceive that I weary the Senate with these dry details, and I will proceed to oth- er considerations presented by the honorable Senator.

[The hour being late, Mr. Evans here gave way for a motion to adjourn; and the next day, the debate being resumed, Mr E. continued his remarks as follows:]

Mr President—I concluded yesterday the ob- servations which I intended to submit to the Senate on two or three of the topics which the Senator from South Carolina introduced into his discussion; and endeavored, as far as I was able, to rescue the act of 1842 from the imputations which he had thrown upon it, of having destroy- ed the revenue of the Government and the com- merce of the country.

I will now proceed to some matters discussed by him, and to his other grounds of hostility to the policy of that act.

The first to which I will advert is, the effect which the Senator attributes to it, of increasing the burdens upon the people of the country, ad- ding largely to their taxes, and operating onerous- ly and oppressively on all classes and sec- tions. What are these heavy burdens to which the Senator refers? He states them in this way: If you impose a duty of 40 per cent.— which he supposes this act does, though it does not—you raise on ten millions of imports, four million of revenue. So far, I agree with him. But the burden, he says, does not stop here.— The ten millions which you import meet forty millions (as he supposes) of our own articles of similar character in the market. As the ten millions imported are advanced in cost to the consumer four millions, by the duty levied upon them, so he supposes the forty millions will be advanced in the same proportion—that is, to fifty six millions—throwing a burden on the consum- er of sixteen millions, without any benefit to the revenue. The honorable Senator assumes the manufactures of this country to amount to one hundred and sixty millions—one half of which are thus enhanced in price; and he supposes that, on a fair revenue rate of duty, the imports would be increased forty millions, and domestic manufactures would decline to one hundred and twenty millions.

Now, sir, the whole of this argument rests entirely on the idea, that, if you impose a duty, be it what it may, on the importation of foreign merchandize, it will necessarily raise the price in the market of this country, precisely in pro- portion to the duty you add; and not only will it raise the price of the imported article, but, it will bring up to its standard of price every other article of similar character in the market.

In the first place, sir, all our experience is against the argument. In no instance where duties have been advanced, has there been any consid- erable rise in the price of these articles, much less on the domestic articles in competition with them. Generally speaking, the price has declined. This is experience, and it has been uniform; but it is against theory of the honora- ble Senator—and he says, it can't be so! The fact he cannot controvert; but he denies that it is the consequence of the duty, and holds to his theory, insisting that it is most unreasonable to suppose that if you add any thing to the cost of delivering an article in our market, you do not add to the price it will sell for.

The theory, and the argument which supports it, might do very well, if there was to be no competition in the market; and if, in the second place, the foreign manufacturer would consent at all times to sell at the lowest price of cost and charges. But do we not know, that it nev- er happens that the imported article has the mar- ket exclusively to itself; and in the next place, that the foreign article whether free or dutiable, is never sold merely for the cost of production and delivery? That is not the rule which gov- erns prices. Is there no such thing as profits? Are there no losses in commercial operations?— What proportion of the price of commodities paid by the consumer, goes to the score of pro- fits, is not possible to ascertain. No inconsider- able part, in all probability. Now, what is the great, the invariable law which regulates prices? Is it not the relation between supply and de- mand? If the market be fully supplied, and the demand be limited, do not prices decline, without any regard whatever, or scarcely any, to the cost of production? If the demand be great, and the supply small, do not prices rise higher and higher, without the slightest reference to the cost of the commodity? In the one case, losses are sustained—in the other, profits accum- ulate. If we rely upon foreign manufacturers, and upon importers for the supply of our wants, are they not astute enough always to keep this relation between supply and demand so nicely adjusted as that prices shall not decline?—that profits shall not fall? Prices will be left pretty much at their control Is it consistent with our experience, with our knowledge of human na- ture, to expect that they will furnish us at the mere cost of production? The addition of four millions, in the shape of duties levied, to ten millions of imports, does not therefore, necessa- rily increase the price of ten to fourteen mil- lions. That depends altogether upon whether there is demand sufficient to take them up at that price If there is, they may go up. If not, they will not, and if there be an overstocked market they may sink even below ten millions We have a single fact illustrating the effect of additional duties upon prices, in the article of crockery ware, directly in the face of the honor- able Senator's argument This article is sold by a scale of prices established as long ago as 1814, which has never been altered, but sales are made at an established discount from it. The rate of discount prior to the act of 1842 was 45 per cent Immediately after that act passed, it was changed to 50 per cent The act raised the duty from 20 per cent to 30. Now, how stands the matter in regard to price?

Before the act—Invoice at the scale of 1814	$100
Discount off	45
Cost in England	55
Duty 20 per cent	11
Cost here	66
Since—Invoice as before	$100
Discount 50 per cent	50
Cost in England	50
Duty 30 per cent	15
Cost here	65

Showing an absolute diminution of the cost in our market, of about 2 per cent, one dollar on fifty, although you have added 10 per cent. to the duty, and four dollars to the revenue. The cost to the consumer has been diminished, by diminishing the profits of the manufacturer.— The importer, in order to carry on his business, must almost reduce his profits, and in this way it is that an increase of duties does not add to the cost, but may reduce it This is an illustra- tion, but it is a fact also, and is true of a great many articles besides. It explains the mystery which perplexes gentlemen so much—how an increase of duties can diminish prices.

If we depend mainly upon foreign producers for the supply of our essential wants, will they not take care to obtain the largest remuneration for their labor? They may, indeed, sometimes find it good policy to sell at the lowest rates, and be- low even the cost of production. Whenever their supply outruns the demand for home con- sumption, inasmuch as by far the larger portion of their products is consumed at home, the price of the whole naturally declines. It is then of the first importance to ship the surplus to other nations, and to dispose of it for whatever may be obtained. By sacrificing a small part of their productions, they keep the larger part from sink- ing. They run up the price at home, by dimin- ishing the stock in the market, and thus indem- nify themselves for losses sustained abroad.— This every merchant and manufacturer in Eng- land well understands. They watch the course of business and the state of trade assiduously, and they take care, having the chief control of the markets of the world, that prices shall not decline. The consequence of such dependence on our part, is, at one time a scarcity and high prices, and at another an excess and low prices —sometimes stagnation in trade and commerce, sometimes speculations and excitements, and at all times uncertainty. What our country most wants is uniformity, stability, regularity; and this is one of the benefits derived, and to be still more enhanced, from the policy of protecting our own manufactures.

What effect on prices abroad does the honora- ble Senator suppose an additional demand for forty millions would produce? He desires to import forty millions more. What would be the inevitable effect? Most unquestionably, a rise in the foreign price. Open a new market to that extent, which is about one-fifth of the whole exports of manufactures from England, and you will add 20 or 25 per cent. to the pres- ent demand for exportation, and of course to the price. This matter of price is very elastic. A light weight sinks it below the level which the additional burden would naturally occasion; and the pressure gives it an upward spring beyond what it would otherwise have reached. These things, indeed, correct themselves in time. A year or two ago, when addressing the Senate upon this subject, I read an original letter from a manufacturer of iron in England, to his corres- pondent in this country—complaining among other things of the extremely low price of iron there. He said the business was then conduct- ed at a ruinously low rate; and they were look- ing with anxiety for an alteration of our tariff, and a reduction of the duty, in the confident ex- pectation that the demand would increase, and prices rise. The honorable Senator himself ar- gues upon the same principle. What does he desire? To increase the demand for cotton abroad. For what purpose? To enhance its price. He goes entirely upon the ground that by opening new markets for cotton abroad, or improving old ones, cotton will rise.

So it will. And, by the same reason ing, a new and larger demand here for foreign productions, will occasion a rise in the price of these productions abroad. If, then, prices rise abroad, how are our consumers benefitted? What is, and has been for some time, the great com- plaint of the tobacco growers of this country? That foreign Governments impose heavy, very heavy duties upon the importation of that arti- cle into their territories. How does that injure them? It is largely in demand, and markets are found for all which can be grown. Accord- ing to the Senator's argument, the duty imposed upon it adds exactly so much to its price abroad, and the removal of the duty would by just so much diminish the price. Of what consequence then, is it to the planter, whether the duty is on or off—high or low? No; the truth is, if the duty were removed the demand abroad would very greatly increase, and prices here would rise in a corresponding degree. The tobacco plant- ers of Virginia and Maryland understand this full well, and have been making, through our diplomatic agents, vigorous efforts to effect a re- duction of the duties levied by most of the na- tions of Europe upon their productions.

The act of 1842 increased the duty on molas- ses The immediate consequence was, the price of it in Cuba declined to a greater extent even than the additional duty imposed. I have been informed there was so little demand there for a time, that the manufacturers gave it away to any body who would furnish the casks and be at the expense of filling and removing them — The mere expectation that we were about to lay a duty of two cents a pound on coffee, occasion- ed a fall of price in Rio, equal to that sum, and when Congress adjourned without imposing the duty, it immediately rose again Such is our experience in these matters; and there is notha- ing strange or mysterious or incomprehensible about it

But the honorable Senator supposes that the effect of imposing a duty of 40 per cent on ten millions of imports, is, to add to forty millions of domestic articles a similar rate of enhanced price; and that is the great grievance complain- ed of. Well, sir, I must say—if I understand the statement—it strikes me as very singular — He supposes we have got forty millions of do- mestic articles already in the market, to which ten millions of foreign articles of the same de- scription are also brought, and that we impose four millions on the latter, making them fourteen millions, we also impose the same rate of addi- tion on the forty millions, raising them at once to fifty-six millions—so that the price of the original fifty millions, (forty domestic, and ten foreign,) will be raised to $70,000,000. Now, my theory on the matter would be this If you

have got forty millions of domestic goods in the market, they have a certain value, the price for which they can be sold, depending on the law of supply and demand. If you have enough for the demand in forty millions, the price will be no more than a fair remuneration for the production, including cost, charges, and the average profits of the country. If the supply is not enough, the price will certainly rise beyond that standard. What, then, will be the effect of adding ten millions to forty already on hand? If the forty millions were as much as the wants of the country required, you necessarily create a surplus in the market. You have fifty millions of productions, where forty were sufficient.—The price must therefore inevitably decline.—It matters not what it cost to bring the ten millions in. There they are, and there they are not wanted. The certain result is, that the price of the whole fifty millions, instead of rising up to seventy as is supposed, must sink nearly, perhaps quite, to forty. If, however, the forty milions were not adequate to the demand, and ten millions more are brought in to supply it, then, instead of advancing the price of the forty, the effect is to prevent the advance. The supply is now equal to the demand. The holders of the forty millions are deprived of the opportunity of raising the price at their own will, as they could have done if the supply had been short. Burden your ten millions imported as you will, when they come into the market they keep down the price of the forty already there. They must sink to the level of that price, and cannot by any possibility raise it. It would be an extraordinary fact indeed, if the addition of ten millions to the stock already in the market, could enhance the price of the whole. What is the holder of the new supply to do with it? He comes to sell. He seeks a market. Can he say to purchasers, these commodities, originally ten millions in value, have been raised to fourteen by the duty I have paid on them, and you must therefore pay me fourteen millions? They would answer at once, we can buy of our own producers the same quantity for ten millions, equally good—why should we pay you fourteen? They would not purchase at all of him, until they could purchase as cheap or cheaper than elsewhere. Meanwhile, the holders of the forty millions perceive there is an addition of 20 per cent. to the supply in market. They are anxious to sell. They fear the effect of this increased supply. More active competition takes place and in order to secure the sale of their forty millions, they reduce prices. These things are of daily experience and daily observation. I have seen somewhere a good illustration of it in this way. Suppose there is a village in which there are nine stores being sufficient for all the business of the place, and they rent for $100 each a year. A new one is erected, not wanted for the trade of the village. What is to be done with it? It cannot be rented for $100, as the others have been. There is no use for it. The owner, wishing to have it rented, finally offers it for $90 and the occupant of one of the others takes it, thereby saving $10 in his rent. That leaves another vacant, which in like manner is rented for $90, and so on until the whole go down to $90. One falls to $80, and this process of reduction is continued until the rents get so low that one of the buildings can be better applied to some other purpose, or until a new dealer, stimulated by low rents, deems it advisable to open a new place of trade. So it is with merchandise. Whenever an increase of supply takes place greater than the increase of demand, prices fall, and continue to fall until they reach so low a point that the increased consumption occasioned by their cheapness takes them all up.

So much, sir, I have deemed it proper to say in answer to the argument of the Senator, that the effect of imposing duties on foreign imports, is to add an equal amount to the price of the domestic production; and I suppose I shall be answered by the inquiry, if this be not so, why does the domestic manufacturer require any protection? Why does he ask for higher duties, unless it be to increase the price of his fabrics? Especially if the tendency and the ultimate effect of high duties is to reduce prices, why does he desire them? Is it any benefit to him?—Certainly it is; and in this way:—he obtains the supply of the market; he sells his commodities in preference to the foreign manufacture; his goods are taken for consumption when otherwise they would not be, except at prices for which they could not be afforded. Take for instance the coarse cotton cloths, upon which it is supposed our manufacturers need no protection. They can furnish them at prices as low as foreign manufacturers can. Why, then, do they need protection? Because foreign manufacturers can furnish them as low as they can; and the question is, who shall do it? Who shall have the profits of the manufacture? Suppose the consumption of the country requires 100,000 bales, or any other given quantity. We can supply the whole of it at a certain price, say five cents the yard. England can do it for the same. If our manufacturers send their 100,000 bales into market, and the English send their 100,000 also, it is evident you have doubled the quantity which is wanted. The price must decline to four cents or 3 cents a yard. It is a losing business as well to them as to us. Who can endure this state of things longest? A country where labor is cheap or where it is dear? Where money and capital abounds, or where it is comparatively scare? Where the rate of interest is 2 per cent, or where it is 6 or 7 per cent.? The result is inevitable. Our manufacturers cannot stand the competition, and must be destroyed.—What happens then? The foreign producer has the market exclusively to himself. Prices advance, and he takes good care to indemnify himself for the losses he has sustained, while engaged in the process of breaking down our establishments. Our laborers cannot stand the competition, unless they are content to live as the laborers of Europe live—poorly fed, poorly clad, in miserable habitations scantily furnished. This they will not do, and ought not to do.—They have been accustomed to partake more largely of the comforts, and in a moderate degree of the luxuries of civilized society; and how is it to be expected that they can reduce the price of their labor to the level of those who have never enjoyed these advantages, and are contented to dispense with them? No, sir; they cannot do it, and ought not to do it. They ought not to be compelled to sell at less than fair remunerating prices. The effect of the competition, for a short period, I admit, would be to reduce prices very considerably—far below what either producer could afford. But is this just or desirable? This effect is temporary. The ultimate one is to restore if not to enhance the original price. What our manufacturers desire, therefore, is, the privilege of supplying the consumption of the country, not at exaggerated and inflated prices, but at prices as low as can be afforded by other nations. I have used the article of coarse cottons as an illustration. The same argument applies to other commodities, and, indeed, to all others which we have the skill, capacity, and capital to manufacture. But in regard to cotton goods, what would be the effect of obtaining all our supplies from England, in another point of view? The English fabric, I have said, can be afforded here as cheap, perhaps a little cheaper than our own. This is owing to the fact that it is an inferior article—made in part of a cheaper and inferior cotton, grown in India. Our fabrics are made of American cotton, of a dearer and better quality. If, then, you displace the American article, to make way for the foreign, you diminish to that extent the consumption of the American raw material. You not only employ foreign labor, to the exclusion of our own, but you employ it on a foreign grown material.

Let us look now to the inevitable and final result of all this. The Senator says, our imports may be increased forty millions. He admits, however, that these forty millions are to take the place of forty millions of the manufactures of our own country. What are the American manufacturers, thus thrown out of employment, to do? How are they to live? What are they to turn to for subsistence? Where is the capital liberated by the operation, if you have not wholly destroyed it, to be employed? But, above all, where is the labor to go? I apprehend it would be very undesirable to employ it in raising cotton; that would never do, as I shall attempt to show by and by. No, sir; it will be driven to increase the already excessive productions of agriculture, which are now so largely beyond the demand for them, that prices are exceedingly depressed. Agricultural products are already abundant. We need more and better markets, and not more producers. Nothing, in my mind, unless it be opening such markets, would more improve the agriculture of our country, than the diversion of a portion of the labor now employed in it, to other pursuits. Who is to consume the additional forty millions of imports? Those who had previously consumed the same of American production? How are they to pay for them?—A large number of laborers have been thrown out of employment; their consumption must, of course, greatly diminish. The farmer, who formerly supplied them, has lost the market for his products. He must diminish his consumption. There is a surplus of labor thrown upon the country; wages must fall; idleness will prevail; poverty must increase. Is it not evident that your forty millions cannot be consumed by those who consumed before, because they cannot pay for them? The honorable Senator urges us to import forty millions more, because, he says, it adds so much to the ability of Europe to take and consume our cotton. That is to say, increase the comfort, the capacity, the wealth, the means of buying, of the foreign manufacturer, though you thereby diminish those of your own citizens. The honorable Senator signifies his dissent to this statement. He does not seem to admit it as a just consequence of his argument. But how does the matter stand? We now employ a certain number of our countrymen in manufactures. This gives them the means of living and of consuming foreign and domestic articles. A portion of these means is employed in the consumption of cotton goods made of American cotton. So far as this consumption goes, it promotes the growth of American cotton. Now, the honorable Senator says, import forty millions more from abroad, and foreigners will take forty millions more of our cotton to pay for it. He supposes that all their increased capacity to consume will be exhausted in the consumption of cotton.—But is this so? A very small part of the consumption of any people is composed of cotton fabrics. Look to the manufacturers of England, whom the honorable Senator proposes to employ. How will they expend the additional wages which they earn in manufacturing forty millions more? In wearing cotton fabrics? No, sir. A very large part of their wages is expended in the means of living—in purchasing the agricultural products of England. The necessity for consuming cotton is comparatively small. Wearing apparel is the least expense. They are not going to spend all their wages on cotton or cotton goods, but in buying more of the necessaries of life produced by their own soil, such as grain and meat, and every species of food, or in articles brought from other countries—coffee, tea, sugar, and wines. Employ them, and you undoubtedly enable them to live better, have better habitations and clothing, and to become consumers, to a larger extent, of their own agricultural products; but you do it at the expense of our own laborers, who are thereby thrown out of employment. Those now engaged in manufacturing these forty millions for home consumption, would be impoverished for the benefit of laborers abroad; adding very little to the ability of the latter to become consumers of our raw cotton, but very much to their means of buying the productions of their own country. All the advantage would inure to the foreign manufacturers and laborers, and not to the cotton planters, as the Senator from South Carolina imagines.

The honorable Senator does not seem to contemplate the extent to which this destruction of American labor would be carried. He speaks of a few manufacturers as the only persons interested. He confines himself to the owners of buildings and machinery, and of the capital employed, as if they alone reaped the benefit of the home market, and of the protective policy; as if the laborers in their employment share no part of its advantages and blessings. The Senator appeals to the enormous profits supposed to be made by them, and denounces them as plunderers and monopolists. The tendency of this, I am aware, is to stir up prejudice and resentment against capitalists, and against manufacturing establishments. It is the old and stale harangue of taxing the many for the benefit of the few.—All this is grossly fallacious. Is there nobody but the few wealthy capitalists interested in this policy? How can capital earn any thing except by giving employment to labor? How many hundreds and thousands of persons do these capitalists employ in conducting their operations? From the time the first spade is struck into the earth, from the moment the first brick is made, to the time when the finished fabric is sold, it is all labor—labor, which would otherwise want employment. How many agriculturists are engaged in raising food for these laborers? How many machinists in their vocation? How many seamen and cartmen, in transportation? But besides the numbers employed in large incorporated manufacturing establishments, how many thousands and tens of thousands are at work in their houses and shops, in fabricating articles which would otherwise be supplied from abroad? The workers in iron, and copper, and brass, and the other metals; the makers of nails, and scythes, and cutlery of every description; the manufacturers of hats, and shoes, and clothes, and harnesses, and of all the articles connected with them: of buttons and buckles, and of the innumerable variety of commodities which enter into daily consumption: all these compose a vast multitude who are interested in this policy. Go into the great cities—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore—great as they are as commercial emporia, they are also great, if not greater, regarding the numbers employed, as manufacturing cities. Visit the shops of the artisans in all the various trades: see industry busy at the bench, and the vice, and the anvil; see the lathe in motion, and hear the sound of the hammer, ringing from sun to sun. Are these the wealthy few, whom alone this policy is designed to favor? Are the widowed seamstresses the aristocratic capitalists against whom popular odium is to be excited? Are the hardy miners of the hills of Pennsylvania in the same category?

To be continued.

DAILY WHIG AND COURIER.

JOHN S. SAYWARD, Editor.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE EVANS,

OF MAINE.

SUBJECT TO THE DECISION OF THE BALTIMORE WHIG CONVENTION.

CITY NOMINATION.

FOR MAYOR,

Jacob Drummond.

The Election.

The election yesterday for municipal officers was an oblique and mixed affair. The regular whig candidate, as will be seen by the following table, lacked but a few votes of being elected, although many of the whigs for other than party purposes, voted against him. The locos, having no confidence in making a show of strength if they put up one of their own men, selected Gen Strickland, who left them in disgust several years since, and in 1840 voted for the Harrison electors and gave his influence for the whig cause. He was acceptable to a portion of the whigs of the city, as it was supposed he would favor an easy and liberal policy with respect to the sale of liquor, while it was understood by them that the whig candidate was disposed to adopt a rigid policy in favor of suppressing the sale of intoxicating drinks. Many of the locos in favor of suppressing the common sale of liquor were so well pleased with the political trick of drawing off the whig votes that they went in, heart and soul, for the loco candidate. The result is there is no choice. The trick did not succeed, and at the next and last trial by the people, on Tuesday next, we expect to see a general rally of the people and the triumphant election of the whig candidate, whose name we keep at the head of our columns.

The following are the votes thrown for Mayor and the list of Ward Officers elected;

Ward.	Drummond.	Strickland.	Woodard.	Sct.
1	66	81	27	1
2	91	97	10	2
3	121	53	9	4
4	93	87	10	2
5	127	113	23	1
6	83	49	17	1
7	88	90	26	0
	669	575	122	12

First Ward.

MATTHEW RAY, Warden.
WILLIAM E. SMALL, Ward Clerk.

No choice of Alderman or Common Councilmen.

Second Ward.

HENRY CALL, Warden,
S CLINTON HATCH, Ward Clerk,
ABNER TAYLOR, Alderman,
ALBERT HOLTON, GEORGE SAVAGE, WM. A. BLAKE, } Councilmen,

Third Ward.

GEORGE W. MAXIM, Warden,
JOHN B. FOSTER, Ward Clerk,
JOSEPH W. BOYNTON, HENRY V. POOR, JOHN DECROW, } Councilmen.

Fourth Ward.

JOHN R. GREENOUGH, Warden,
NATHANIEL COLLAMORE, Ward Clerk

No choice of Aldermen or Common Councilmen.

Fifth Ward.

HENRY E. PRENTISS, Warden,
JOSEPH NICKERSON, Ward Clerk,

No choice of Alderman or Common Councilmen.

Sixth Ward.

IRA D. GLOVER, Warden,
WILLIAM BOYD, Ward Clerk.
JOSEPH BRYANT, Alderman,
JOHN S. SAYWARD, THOMAS DREW, JAMES R. MACOMBER } Councilmen.

Seventh Ward.

SAMUEL F. DRESSER, Warden,
JOSEPH S. WHEELWRIGHT, Clerk.

No choice of Alderman or Common Councilmen.

Count and Discount.

To the Editor of the Whig and Courier:

I observe you and others say Mr Robinson was *counted* out of his election. Don't you, rather, mean *dis*-counted out by the Hon. Governor and his majestic *count*-cillors? They assuredly *dis*-counted on the votes a large per centage, and *dis*-countenanced the idea of allowing a Whig election. How much discount they have made upon their character thereby, is doubtful, as they never had much to take *into count*. Probably the three *count*-ies which compose the 7th District, will on the next trial hold these "honey creatures" to a strict *account*-ability. They will set them a sum, which, with all their powers of *Valuation* and *under valuation*, they cannot mistake nor escape.

NAILS.

☞ We would call the attention of our readers to the notice of the Superintending School Committee to be found in our advertising columns. The examination of scholars for admission to the high schools will take place to-morrow.

Ward Meetings.

The 7th Ward will meet this day at ten o'clock to complete the ward list.

The first Ward meets to-day at one o'clock.

The Fifth Ward meets to-day at—— o'clock to choose ward officers.

The third and the fourth Wards will meet to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M. to complete the election of Ward officers.

☞ We learn that we were in error yesterday in stating that all the dry lumber in our market was engaged. Orders for large amounts have been received recently, but the stock is not yet absorbed.

☞ Messrs Smith & Fenno have laid upon our table "The Jew" and "The Heretic" two numbers of Harpers' Library of select novels. We have not had time to read them yet, but we anticipate quite a treat from the perusal of the Jew, at least.

THE TARIFF VINDICATED!

THE publishers of the Bangor Courier are publishing a large edition of the great Speech of Mr. EVANS in vindication of the present Tariff and the Principles of Protection.

Clay Clubs, Committees, and all persons wishing to obtain this masterly speech are requested to send their orders, with remittances, to the Bangor Courier. Price 4 cent single, $3,00 per one hundred.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Frankfort.

SAILED.

March 10, Schs Gazelle, Pierce for Martinico.
Argus, Rogers, Boston.

NOTICE.

THE Inhabitants of the City of Bangor, qualified to vote for City officers, are notified to meet at the several places of Ward meetings on TUESDAY the nineteenth day of March, inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of giving in their votes for a Mayor of said city.

Warrants calling the meetings are posted up in the several Wards.

R. F. WEBSTER, City Clerk.

Bangor, March 11, 1844.

TRY THEM, ONLY 25 CENTS PER Box. 600 Boxes of "Conaros Life Preserving Pills," just rec'd by D. BUGBEE, Ag't.
mar 12.

NO. 2, PICTORIAL BIBLE.

HARPER'S "Illustrated" edition—also Ladies' Garland for March; Christian Observer—Christian Lady's Mag.; Their's French Revolution, cheap edition; Medical News for March; McCulloch's Gazetteer No 10. Merchant's Magazine for March, rec'd by E. F. DUREN
mar 12.

HARPERS' EDITION

OF the BIBLE, No. 2, illustrated with splendid engravings, for sale by SMITH & FENNO.
mar 11.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH'S Works, a full supply, for sale by E. F. DUREN.
mar 12.

LEATHER,

100 SIDES Extra quality Liberty Tannery, just received.

Also—75 Sides Slaughter Upper Leather, not split, for sale, right as a book, by E. P. BALDWIN, & CO.
march 11. 1wd 2ww.*

CHEAP BOOKS.

THE JEW, a very singular work—"THE UNLOVED ONE," by Miss. Hofland—"The Life and Adventures of Jack of the Mill," by William Howitt. A new supply of "The Grumbler," and Arabella Stewart—"The Heretic" translated from the Russian of Lajetchnikoff—"Hans of Iceland," by Victor Hugo—St. Patrick's Purgatory—"Theodore" or Child of the Sea, by Ingraham—"Rory O'More," by Lover—"Hazards of the Heart" or Woman's Wrongs, and Woman's Revenge—"The Crock of Gold," by M. F. Tupper, &c. &c. for sale by SMITH & FENNO.
mar 11.

CORDAGE.

TARRED and MANILLA CORDAGE of all sizes by the gang and at retail;—Also, Rope Yarns and Spun Yarn for tying Laths, &c., for sale at manufacturers' prices by J. B. FISKE, Jr, No. 41 West Market Square.
march 11, 1844.

BOYS' BOOTS.

3 CASES Boys' Boots, just received at HEMENWAY & HERSEY'S.
mar 7.

SCARFS AND CRAVATS.

A SPLENDID assortment of fashionable Scarfs and Cravats, for Gents. just rec'd at HEMENWAY & HERSEY'S.
mar 7.

PLOUGHS.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO. are manufacturing and will keep constantly for sale at wholesale & retail, PLOUGHS of all sizes, of the most approved patterns, and of the best timber. Their ploughs received the premium of the Penobscot Agricultural Society in 1843, and have been thoroughly proved; they are believed to be unsurpassed by any ever offered in this market in their peculiar adaptation to the Agriculture of Maine.
feb. 22. d&w

BLANKS.

BLANK BILLS for Hay Weighers, for sale at the Courier Office. dec. 7—tf

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR THE HIGH AND SELECT SCHOOLS.

CANDIDATES for the High School for Boys will be examined at their school room on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst. in the forenoon, and for the High School for Girls in the afternoon of the same day.

Candidates for the Select School for Girls will be examined on THURSDAY the 14th inst. in the forenoon.

The Committee have determined to establish a Select School for Boys of a similar character to the school now taught by Mr. Littlefield; and the scholars belonging to the schools lately under the charge of Messrs. Valentine and Souther of the age of nine years may be candidates for the Select School for Boys. The candidates will be examined at the school room lately occupied by Mr Souther on the afternoon of the 14th inst. Girls, who attended that school will be received into any other school for which they are qualified. It is expected candidates will be furnished with certificates of qualifications.
march 11

At a Court of Probate holden at Bucksport, within and for the County of Hancock, on the last day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

BUSHROD W. HINCKLEY, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jedediah Holt, Jr late of Blue Hill, in said county, deceased—having presented his second account of Administration upon said deceased's Estate for Probate:

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively, in the Bangor Courier printed in Bangor, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Ellsworth, aforesaid, on the first Wednesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

SAMUEL M. POND, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:
JOHN D. RICHARDS, Register
mar. 11, w3w

Bolting Cloths AND BURR MILL STONES.

B. F. WHITE, No. 6 Morton Block, Milk Street, BOSTON, imports and keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS of the following patterns, viz:—Anchor, Arms of Harlem, Bird, Paradise and Eagle. From long experience in the manufacture and sale of this article, the advertiser is enabled to furnish Millers with more perfect and durable Cloths and at lower prices than they can be obtained in the United States.

ALSO—French Burr Mill Stones of all sizes manufactured at the Massachusetts State Prison.
Boston, March 11, 1844. 1soawômosoawôm

Spring Goods.

GEO. I. & CHAS. W. HOMER & CO SUCCESSORS TO HOMES, HOMER & CO.
At the Old Stand Nos. 34 & 35, Union Street,

BOSTON,

HAVE received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, London, &c., a complete assortment of

CUTLERY —AND— Hard Ware Goods

They have also received from the best manufactories in this country a superior assortment of

DOMESTIC HARD WARE

All of which they offer to the country trade on the very best terms for Cash or Credit; they take this method to inform their friends and customers of the arrival of their GOODS, and also to invite the country trade generally to visit their Store on their Spring supply. d&w6w mar. 9.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints —AND— DYE STUFFS.

THE Subscriber having recently made extensive additions to his previous Stock of Drugs &c. now offers for sale at his Store, Nos. 3 & South side old Faneuil Hall, Boston, at unusual low prices a large assortment of all the varieties

DRUGS, MEDICIENS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

10 Chests Turkey Opium
25 Cases refined Camphor.
50 Bbls Cold Pressed Castor Oil.
10 chests Canton Rhubarb
10 Cases Gum Manna.
50 Bales India Senna.
5 " Alexandria do.
50 Bbls Pure African Cayenne.
10 Cases Red Sea Myrrh.
25 Boxes Tartaric Acid.
50 Kegs Sup. Carb Soda.
10 Casks Cream Tartar.
50 Jars Carbonate Amonia.
25 Baskets Arnatto.
10 Bbls Para Copavia.
100 Boxes Castile Soap.
200 Oz. Sulphor Quinine.
20 Cases Gum Arabic.
10 Cans Oil Lemon.
10 Cans Oil Bergamot.
50 Bbls Alcohol.
20 Ceroons Ipacac Root.
5 Bales Jalap do.
5 Bales Eng. Valerian.
20 " Sponges.
20 Cases Liquorice Paste.
100 Doz. Palmer's Cream Soap.
150 Bales Sheep Twine
1000 Packages Drugs Glass Ware.
50 Bbls Linseed Oil.
20 Casks dry white Lead
500 Kegs assorted ground Lead.
25 Bbls Spts. Turpentine
50 Bbls Eng. Venetian Red
20 Casks French Yellow
20 Cases Gum Shellac.
10 " Gum Copal.
100 Bbls Whiting.
20 Cases Chrome Yellow
10 " Chinese Vermillion
25 Bbls Copal Varnish.
10 " Japan.
100 " Gro. Camwood.
100 " Gro. Logwood.
200 " Gro Redwood.
50 " Gro. Lima Wood
10 Cases Manilla Indigo
5 Cases Bengal Indigo
5 Casks Madder.
25 Bbls Copperas.
50 " Alum.
50 Carboys Oil Vitriol
10 Bls. Blue "
20 Bbls Olive Oil.
25 Packs Gold Leaf.
25 Bbls superior Glue.

Together with a most extensive assortment of Apothecary's Glass WARE, Perfumery, &c. The above with also all the varieties of Drugs, Paints Dye-Stuffs that can be found in any City are offered at the lowest rates on accommodating credits and qualities that will be warranted to the purchaser else with the right of returning at the entire expense of the subscriber, he paying all expenses of transportation to and fro. Country Merchants, Dealers in Drugs, Manufacturers Clothier or Painters are respectfully invited to call when purchasing, as the usual inducements will be offered to secure the patronage. EDWARD BRINLEY, Boston.

N. B. Spurred Rye or Ergot, Oils of Tansy, Wormwood and Spearmint, Beeswax, Best Elk Bark, American Saffron, constantly wanted in large quantities for which the highest market rates will be paid either in cash or barter, & any articles connected in the Drug Line, willingly will be received if terms can be made mutually advantageous.

DOCT. DAVENPORT'S, GENUINE BILIOUS PILLS FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

THESE Pills will generally remove all pains and humors from the head, Stomach and Bowels, and if persevered in, will entirely remove the humors from the system, and render it healthy and vigorous, by dissolving and discharging the morbid matter—and in this way, helping digestion and restoring a lost appetite. Likewise, they are a sure relief for Costive Habits. The value of these Pills are fully tested by numerous certificates from eminent Physicians, and others:—Price 25 cents.

—ALSO—

DOCT. DAVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER,

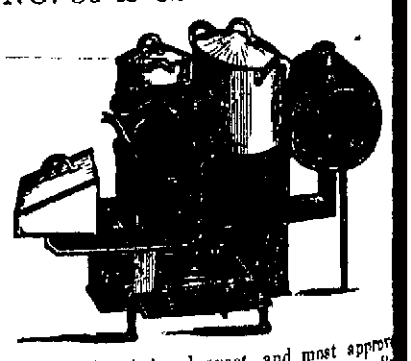
a certain and speedy cure for weak and sore Eyes.

DOCT. WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT,

which has invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy for the Itch, and all kinds of pimples on the Skin. The above Medicines are for sale in Boston, by Henshaw, Ward & Co.—and Brewer, Stevens & Cushing. Bangor—by A. P. Guild, and Young, Jr., & Co.
Oct. 5. oawd&sowônw

Johnson's Stove WAREHOUSE

NO. 80 & 82 MAIN STREET.



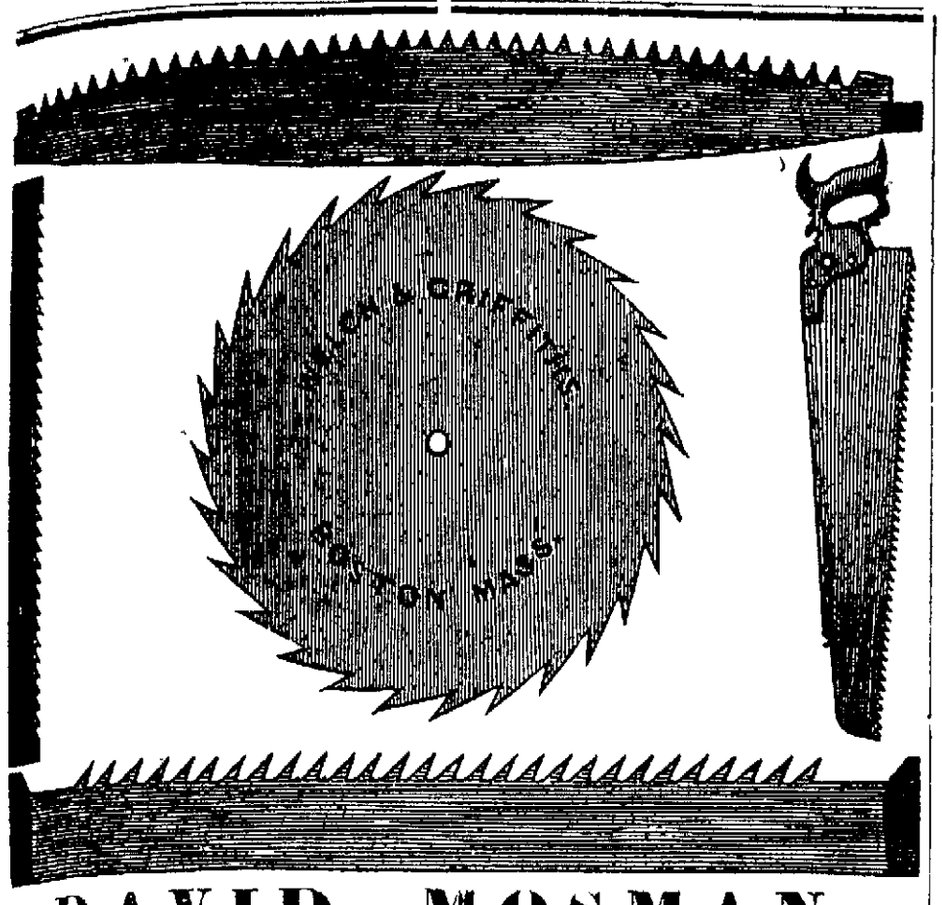
HAS on hand the largest and most approved patterns of Cook, Parlor, Hall, Column, Box and Air-Tight Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., &c., ever offered in this Market

Espy's Patent Smoke Blower.

Premium Air Tight, with Cast Iron Hearth and Bottom, and door in front, &c., all of which will be sold *very low for Cash*. Please call and see. Seeing is believing.

☞ Orders for Copper, Sheet Iron, or Tin Ware gratefully received and promptly executed.
Dec. 29.

Old Newspapers for sale at this Office.



DAVID MOSMAN,

NO. 47, WEST-MARKET PLACE,

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED SAWS MANUFACTURED BY

WELCH & GRIFFITHS,

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving direct from the Manufactory, SAWS of all kinds needed in this Market; and which will be sold wholesale and retail at Boston Prices.

—ALSO—

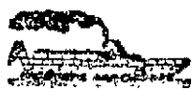
Just received two Cases W. ROWLAND'S Improved Teeth Mill SAWS—different guages.

☞**All SAWS sold are warranted.**

Bangor, March 9, 1844.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

FIRST TRIP FOR THE SEASON, FOR PORTLAND AND BOSTON,
Touching at **BUCKSPORT, BELFAST and THOMASTON.**



THE Steamer PORTLAND, Capt. Thomas Rogers, will leave Frankfort for the above places, on THURSDAY (March 21st) at 5 o'clock, A. M.

Returning—will leave Boston on MONDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamboat PORTLAND has long been deservedly a favorite with the traveling public, and having the past winter received a new Boiler, and important improvements in Model and Engine, whereby the speed is greatly increased, her proprietors trust she will continue to retain her well deserved reputation as a staunch and safe sea boat.

J. W. GARNSEY, Agent.

Bangor, March 8, 1844.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

FOR EASTPORT AND ST. JOHN.

THE Steamer PORTLAND, Capt. Thomas Rogers, will leave Frankfort for the above ports on TUESDAY, March 19th, at about 12 o'clock, A. M. Returning—will leave Eastport for Frankfort on WEDNESDAY, March 20th, at 4 o'clock, PM.

For freight or passage apply to

J. W. GARNSEY, Agent.

Bangor, March 8, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer CHARTER OAK, S. H. Howes, Master, will commence her regular trips for the season, on or about the first of April next.

mar 8. J. W. GARNSEY, Agent.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE.

NO. 2 of this splendid work just rec'd. Also. Merry's Museum for March 44—The Child of the Sea, by Prof. Ingraham, &c. at

mar 8. BUGBEE'S.

THE ONLY

SAW FACTORY

IN THE STATE.

M. SCHWARTZ,

Saw Manufacturer,

NO. 1, GLIDDEN'S NEW BLOCK, Exchange-Street, BANGOR.

THE Stock now on hand at this Establishment is worthy the attention of the public. The facilities for manufacturing, the possession of suitable machinery, the employment of accomplished workmen, the advantage of a thorough acquaintance with the business and of giving his personal attention to the manufacture of **SAWS**, Mr. Schwartz is enabled to produce Saws of great excellence, and of every desirable variety, and at the shortest notice.

It is only necessary for those who desire a good article to call and test the Saws made at this establishment to satisfy them they are not excelled in quality and are sold as low as can be bought elsewhere.

REPAIRING;

Saws of all kinds repaired and warranted.

FILES.

Saw Files of all descriptions constantly on hand

FILES RE-CUT.

All old Saw Files left at this establishment will be re-cut and made equal to new.

feb 23. d&wtf

DR. M'MUNN'S

CELEBRATED

ELIXIR OF OPIUM.

THIS is a new Chemical preparation, which contains ALL the valuable qualities of OPIUM, (and consequently, produces all its sedative and anodyne effects. The Elixer being divested of all the noxious and deleterious principles of the Opium, does not destroy the appetite, nor produce costiveness at the stomach, Vomiting, Headache, or Constipation of the Bowels; hence its high superiority to Laudanum, Paregoric, and every other form of opiate.

This Elixir of Opium is therefore especially adapted to those cases in which Laudanum Paregoric, Morphine, Black Drop, &c., cannot be taken without being followed by those ill effects which they are so liable to produce.

mar 8. A. YOUNG, Jr & CO., Exchange-Market Place.

FAIRBANK'S PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above just rec'd and for sale by the Agent. Persons in want of this article, will do well by examining these Scales before purchasing elsewhere as there has been an improvement of late.

—ALSO—

Small Counter Scales constantly kept on hand and for sale by the authorized Agent,

W. A. BLAKE,

mar 8. No 2, Broad St.

GROCERIES.

GREEN and Black TEAS of prime qualities, Ground spices of all descriptions, Tomato Ketchup, Pepper Sauce, Mustard, Raisins, Dried Currants, Citron, Tapioca, Sago, dried Apples, fine table SALT, Coffee, Crushed and Powdered Sugars, Havana Brown and New Orleans do., Starch, Sperm OIL, Sperm Candles, Brooms, Brushes, Firkins, Pails, &c, &c.

march 7. MOORE & BUTMAN.

CORN & FLOUR.

JUST arrived Sch. Metropolis, with a Cargo of Yellow CORN and FLOUR from Baltimore, for sale by JOHN W. AREY, at Frankfort.

mar 8. 1w

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of

WILLIAMS & SHELDON,

For the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. ROBERT S. WILLIAMS.

Refer to GEORGE R SHELDON.

GEO. W. PICKERING, Esq. } *Bangor.*
Gen. SAMUEL VEAZIE, }

New York, March 1, 1844.

WE would give notice to our friends that we have formed a connection as above, and have taken an office No. 96, Wall-Street.

We shall give our attention to the purchase and sale of MERCHANDIZE generally, to procuring FREIGHTS and CHARTERS, Effecting INSURANCE, &c.

Particular attention will be given to the purchase of FLOUR and CORN, and to the sale of all kinds of LUMBER. WILLIAMS & SHELDON.

m1 eowd6m

CUBA MOLASSES.

250 HHDS new crop Cuba MOLASSES now landing from brig Rupert at Frankfort, for sale by W. T & H. PEIRCE & CO.

feb 29. 3w

LADIES' SHOES, &c,

THE large Stock of Ladies' SHOES, FUR GOODS, &c will be sold at reduced prices until the first of April, by

feb. 21. HEMENWAY & HERSEY.

LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS.

250 PRS. LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS an extra article for sale at the manufacturers owest price by HEMENWAY & HERSEY.

feb. 21.

BEARS' OIL.

A LARGE supply of Pure Bears' OIL for the Hair, and other purposes, for sale in any quantity at a very low price, by G W. LADD.

mar. 1.

C. SHED'S

WRITING

ACADEMY,

No. 9, CENTRAL STREET.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

TERMS OF TUITION

REDUCED.

☞Hours of attendance from 10 to 12 A. M.
" 2½ to 5 P. M.
" 7 to 9 Evening.

*** Classes are now forming; those wishing to attend are requested to make immediate application.

feb. 20: d&w

THE MYSTERIES OF LONDON, by Eugene Sue, translated by H. C. Deming—New Mirror, No 23—New Mirror, Extra, No. 11—Prima Donna—Theodore, or the Child of the Sea, being a sequel to Lafitte, by Prof Ingraham, &c received at BUGBEE'S.

march 11.

WRAPPING PAPER.

A SUPPLY of double Straw Wrapping Paper, suitable for Butchers use, for sale at

march 11 BUGBEE'S.

POT-ASH KETTLES.

CAST BOTTOM DOWN.

THE undersigned are manufacturing and will keep constantly for sale at their Steam Iron Works POT-ASH KETTLES cast *Bottom Down*, an improved method.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO.

Bangor, Feb 17. d&w

By Goss & Upham,
Office 25 West Market Place.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
Nos. 24 & 25 West Market Place.

Flour, Pork, Beef, &c.

450 Bbls. Super. Genesee Flour.
150 " " Fredericksburg do.
100 " Western Clear Pork, (New.)
50 " " Mess "
10 " " Rumps.
40 " New Mess Beef.
60 Kegs " Leaf Lard.
5 Casks Boston Cured Hams.
5 " " " Shoulders.
20 Boxes Nos. Soap.
10 Casks Saleratus.
100 Sacks Blown Salt.

Molasses and Sugar.

115 Hhds New Crop Cuba Molasses.
10 " Goudeloupe "
30 " Martinique "
20 Boxes Havana Brown Sugar.

Coffee, Tea, &c.

50 Bags old Government Java Coffee.
10 " Rio "
10 Sacks Manilla "
20 Chests and half do. Souchong Tea.
25 Boxes Raisins.
10 Bbls Rectified Whale Oil.
40 Boxes Superior Tobacco.
15 Reams Letter Paper.
50 Pair Lumbermen's Long Boots.
5 Cases Women's Shoes.
Lot White Lead and Col'd Paints.

Axes.

10 Doz Kelley's warranted Cast Steel Axes.

Satinets, Cassimeres and Red Flannels.

5 Cases heavy undressed Satinets.
200 Ps. black, mixed, dressed and undressed Cassimeres.
5 Bales Red Flannels.

PAINTING.

THE Subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the firm of

LONGFELLOW & WINSLOW,

For the purpose of carrying on the

HOUSE, SHIP AND SIGN PAINTING BUSINESS,

At the old STAND of GEO. A. LONGFELLOW, near the corner of BROAD AND WATER-STS. Particular attention given to the imitation of

WOOD AND MARBLE.

---WANTED---

Six good Journeymen Painters to which good wages, and constant employ will be given.

GEORGE A. LONGFELLOW,
SEWARD WINSLOW.

Bangor, Feb. 23, 1844. f28tf

WINTER GOODS

SELLING OFF AT

Reduced Prices.

S. A. HYDE will offer his Stock of Winter GOODS at very reduced prices. Purchasers of Dry Goods will find at No 1, Main Street, a large assortment of Goods at very low prices.

feb. 26.

CHEEVER'S LECTURES,

ON Pilgrim's Progress—a new supply of the first and second Lectures, rec'd by

feb. 23. E. F. DUREN.

CHEAP EDITION.

THIER'S French Revolution, No. 1, received by E. F. DUREN.

feb. 23.

BANGOR MERCANTILE

DYE HOUSE,

CENTRE STREET, NEAR THE Rail-Road Bridge, and 1-4 of a mile NORTH FROM KENDUSKEAG BRIDGE.

AGENTS, G. W. LADD, Druggist, corner of Central and Hammond Sts. S. B. ELLIS No 6, Exchange-st; S. S. HERRING, Central-st.

Particular attention will be given to the Clothes Cleansing Department, and to watering Silk Dresses, in the most beautiful styles.

mar 2, 1844. eowdly JOHN M. BARNES.

THERMOMETERS for sale cheap by

A. P. GUILD,

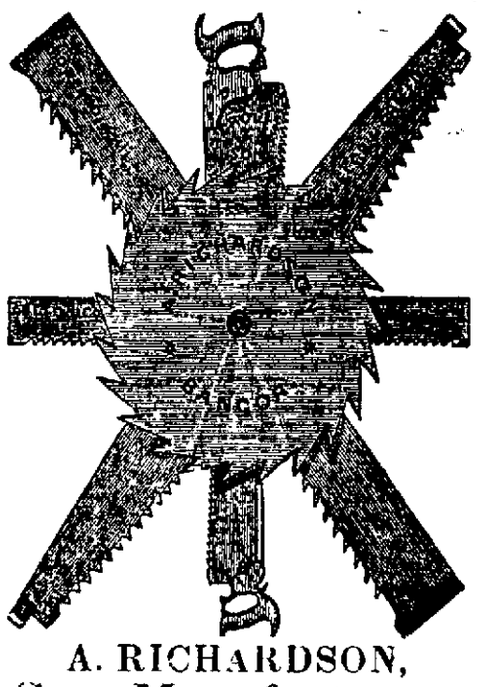
jan. 23. Exchange st.

CHRISTIAN FAMILY

MAGAZINE, and Annual, published monthly, two Engravings in each No., furnished at $1 per year, without expense of po tage, by

march 1. E. F. DUREN.

Patent Ground Saws.



A. RICHARDSON,

Saw Manufacturer,

Exchange Street, Bangor.

WOULD call the attention of purchasers and consumers of **SAWS** to the important improvements lately perfected in the manufacture of these articles. Having on hand an entire new and extensive stock, mostly consisting of

Patent Ground Saws!

The advantages these saws have over all others made by the old process are only fully appreciated by those who have used them, they being ground perfectly true and free from thick or thin places, will saw with much less sett, cut smoother and a thiner plate may be used, than those saws made by the old process, the Shingle and Mill Saws have an improved tooth which will save much labor in preparing them for work, saws of every description kept on hand, or if not will be made to order. ALL SAWS WARRANTED GOOD

SAWS REPAIRED,

of every description and warranted to run as well as when first new or the money returned

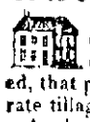
SAW FILES.

A large and excellent assortment kept constantly on hand of the Stamps of several Celebrated Manufactures in England.

Feb. 26, 1844 d&wfm

FARM FOR SALE,

Or to exchange for Property in this City.



150 ACRES of land in the town of Edinburgh being 70 rods on the Main Penobscot River. The land is well timbered, that part lying on and towards the River, is first rate tillage land Title good

Apply to JOHN SARGENT, Jr.

Bangor, Feb. 15, 1844. d&w6w

By Williams & Prince,
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers,
No. 45, WEST MARKET PLACE.

AT PRIVATE SALE
Flour, Corn, Pork, &c.

1100 Bbls. Superfine Genesee Flour.
400 do. Fine " "
5000 Bushels Yellow Flat Corn.
200 Bbls. Boston Extra clear Pork.
200 " Western " " "

Coffee, Sugar, Tea, &c.

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.
5 " Rio "
20 Chests Souchong Tea.
10 " Young Hyson.
10 Boxes Brown Havana Sugar.
20 Hhds. Trinidad Molasses.
20 Bbls. Syracuse Salt.
75 Quintals Dry Cod Fish.
20 Boxes Tobacco.
100 Casks Nails.
100 Boxes Glass 7×9 8×10.
20,000 Alexandria Cigars.
100 Boxes B. Mark Raisins.
40 Kegs Leaf Lard.
8 Cases Wood and Brass Clocks.
10 Bales Twilled Scarlet Flannels.
20 " Anawam and Exeter Sheetings.
10 " Batting.
40 " Wadding, &c.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of seasonable DRY GOODS of levery description, all of which will be sold at the owest prices.

BENSON & HAMBLEN,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

NO. 8, CITY WHARF, BOSTON,

WILL give their particular attention to buying and selling of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE, more particularly of LUMBER of all discriptions.

Refer to

Messrs JOSEPH BRYANT & SON,
W. T. & H. PEIRCE,
HALLOWELL & HARLOW,
BRAGG & STCLAIR,
WM. THURSTON,
} BANGOR.

feb. 21. d3m*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of W. C. ROBINSON & CO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. F. J. ELDER and G. ELDER are fully authorized to make all settlements relating to the business.

WM. C. ROBINSON,
F. J. ELDER,
GREENLEAF ELDER.

Bangor, Feb. 14, 1844.

F. J. ELDER and G. ELDER will continue the Provision and Grocery Business at the old stand, No. 12, Granite Block, Exchange Street.

feb. 22. d3w

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of REYNOLDS & SMITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E REYNOLDS.
S. A. SMITH.

J. E. REYNOLDS will continue the Tailoring business at the Old Stand, No. 9 Main Street, where he will be happy to wait on those who may favor him with a call. All garments warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

WANTED as above, three or four first rate Coat Makers, to whom good wages and prompt pay will be given. J. E. REYNOLDS.

march 4. 1844. 3w

TIN PLATE WORKER'S MACHINES.

THE subscribers having received the agency for the Eastern section of Maine, for the sale of Peck, Smith & Co's Machines, are now prepared to furnish single Machines or in full and complete Sets The attention of Tin Plate Workers is particularly invited to these MACHINES, as some valuable improvements have been made in them the past season. Those wishing to purchase may be assured that we will furnish any of said Machines at Boston prices. A. NOYES & CO.

feb. 14. tf

BORAX.

5 CASES Eng. Refined Borax. Also 500 lbs. Emery assorted sizes for sale by

A. P. GUILD,

jan. 6. Druggist. Exchange-st.

FEATHERS.

THE largest and cheapest stock of FEATHERS in this market is for sale at No. 1, Main Street. S. A HYDE.

WATCHES. JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS.

JOHN LOWELL & CO.,

NEXT TO THE POST-OFFICE,

HAVE just received a large and splendid assortment of

GOLD, AND SILVER WATCHES,

Part of which were imported in the "Hibernia" of the most elegant finish and style.

The assortment of Jewelry is new, elegant and complete, consisting of Amethyst, Topaz and Cameo Breast PINS; Gold Bracelets and Bracelet Clasps; Gold Lockets, and Miniature Settings. A great variety of Diamond, Ruby and Garnet Rings; Gold Fob and Guard Chains; Gold Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Silver Spoons; Butter Knives, and Spectacles, and a beautiful article of Ladies' Hair Ornaments, intended expressly for Holiday Presents.

—*ALSO*—

Shell and Ivory Card Cases, and a general assortment of Combs, Cutlery, Wallets, Bead and Silk Purses, Fancy Work Boxes, Toys, &c.

Watches repaired, and Lever Watches made by Mr. KEYES an experienced manufacturer.

BAY RUM.

JUST received 6 doz. Bottles Genuine Bay Rum, Capt. Parker's importation, for sale low by

jan. 6. A. P. GUILD

MARCH, 1844.

LADIES' BOOK and New Mirror Extra, No 8, rec'd by E. F DUREN.

feb. 23.

SAMUEL NOTT,

CIVIL ENGINEER, SURVEYOR, AND GENERAL AGENT,

No. 5 City Point Block, Bangor, Me.

RAIL Roads, Common Roads, Canal, Factory and Mill Sites, Towns, Farms, Wild Land &c. &c. Surveyed. Plans and Estimates for Buildings, Bridges, &c. prepared, and all appertaining business executed. —REFERENCES—

Boston { Col. JAMES F BALDWIN, Civil Eng'r.
Col. J. M. FESSENDEN, " "

WM. PARKER, Esq., Engineer and Superintendent Boston and Worcester Rail Road.

J. GOODWIN, Portsmouth, N. H.

Aug. 26—d&wtf

LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

—OF—

FEATHERS

IN the City—of every kind and quality in Beds Bales, or, put up in small bags—just received and will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash at

No. 66, Main Street.

SHAW & MERRILL

nov. 4. d&w8w

IMPORTANT TO POTASH MANUFACTURERS.

POT ASH KETTLES cast "Bottom Down" a superior article, manufactured and for sale low by HINCKLEY & EGERY.

feb 9. isd3wtf

By Pillsbury & Sanford,
Office 44, West Market Place

AT PRIVATE SALE,

Tobacco—100 boxes Tobacco.
Nails—150 casks Nails.
Coffee—50 bags Coffee.
Sugar—10 boxes H. B. Sugar.
Sugar—5 bbls Crushed do.
Saleratus—10 bbls Saleratus.
Teas—25 chests and boxes Teas.
Pork—50 bbls Boston Clear Pork.
Oil—20 bbls Winter Whale Oil.
Oil—10 " do Sperm Pure.
Paper—200 reams Wrapping Paper.
Clocks—100 Wood and Brass Clocks.
Molasses—50 hhds Trinidad Molasses.
Soap and Candles—50 boxes Soap and Candles.
Ginger—10 bbls Pure Ginger.
Tapioca—10 bbls Tapioca; and various other Goods. July 20, 1843—tf

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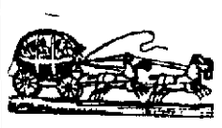
WINSLOW & CO'S.

BANGOR, PORTLAND AND BOSTON PACKAGE EXPRESS.



THE Subscribers have this day formed a copartnership in the "Express" business between this City and Boston. Mr. Samuel Seymour will for the present leave Bangor by Mail Stage every WEDNESDAY for Portland and Boston, at 1½ P. M, returning leave Boston every SATURDAY at 1½ P. M.

Any and all business in the Express line entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention. All Express Business on the lower route from Bangor to Bath will be attended to.

Returns for orders sent by their Express will be made with all possible despatch.

Small packages will be forwarded from Office daily for Portland and Boston, by a safe and sure conveyance to J. N. Winslow Portland, and immediately to Boston through his Express.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

OFFICES.

No 1 Strickland's Block, Bangor;
No. 44 Exchange street, Portland;
No. 8 Court street, Boston.

J. J. JEROME, Bangor;
J. N. WINSLOW, Portland; } Agents.
JOHN R. HALL, Boston;

J. N. WINSLOW,
SAMUEL SEYMOUR.

dec. 6, 1843.

CAMPHENE.

JUST received a fresh supply of Camphene, of superior quality. A. P. GUILD,

oct—30. Exchange Street.

MOCCASINS,

OF the best materials daily manufacturing in the most workmanlike manner, and for sale by the quantity or single pair, at No. 9, Granite Block, East-Market Square, by D. & T. STONE.

feb. 5. dtf

TABLE FISH, WINTER PEARS, AND ONIONS.

SAMUEL B. STONE, No 49, West-Market-Place, has for sale best quality Table FISH; Winter PEARS, ONIONS, and a general assortment of selected FAMILY GROCERIES, cheap for cash. feb. 9.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAMS & PRINCE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. H. DOW is authorised to adjust all unsettled business of the firm. Persons indebted to the concern are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands against it will please present them for payment

ROBERT S. WILLIAMS.
JAMES H. PRINCE.

Bangor, Feb. 24, 1844.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would request all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to call and settle immediately, as he intends to remove from the city very soon. ROBT. S. WILLIAMS.

feb. 24. 1w

MACHINE CARDS.

FRANKLIN MUZZY & CO keep for sale at their Steam Iron Works, a complete assortment of CARD CLOTHING, from one of the most celebrated manufactories in Massachusetts.

feb. 22.

MOORE & BUTMAN,

HAVE ON HAND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES—WEST INDIA GOODS AND PROVISIONS;

Which will be sold very low for CASH. Purchasers are invited to call and examine,

No. 7, Main Street.

Jan. 3.

CHARLES BUCK & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

59, LONG WHARF,

BOSTON.

August. 28, 1843. tf

REFINED OIL.

15 BBLS Winter Refined Oil, (bleached)—for sale by A. P. GUILD.

nov—29. Exchange street.

POTASH of the best quality constantly for sale by A. P. GUILD.

REMOVAL.

F. WHITTIER,

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER,

Sign of the Big Boot,

HAS removed from his old stand on Main-Street to a room over Kenduskeag Market, at the Sign of the Big Boot, where he is prepared to execute orders for Gentlemen's Call and Thick Boots and Shoes, of all kinds in the best manner and latest style.

Ladies' Shoes of every description will be manufactured as heretofore.

F. W. can assure the public that they may depend upon having their work done at his establishment in as faithful, durable and workmanlike a manner as can be obtained in the city, and with punctuality.—

☞All kinds of repairing attended to as usual.

dec. 18 3m

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED this day, Alpacas, New Style Prints, Mous. De Laines, Ginghams with many other seasonable Goods for sale at the lowest prices, at No 1, Main Street. S. A. HYDE.

jan. 27.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE Subscriber has taken this well known stand in Bangor, situated in the corner of Central and Hammond Streets, recently owned by A. W. Hasey, Esq., where he will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call.

☞Nothing will be wanting on his part to make travelers comfortable NATHAN DALTON.

Bangor, Feb. 27, 1844. w4w*

B. and P. C. and R. R. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 23d., the Cars will make three trips a day as follows:

Leave Bangor, at 7 o'clock, A. M.
" " 12 " M
" " 4 " P. M.
Leave Oldtown, at 8½ " A. M.
" " 2 " P. M.
" " 5 " "

FARE REDUCED.

First class Cars to Oldtown 38 cts.
Forward " " " 30 " which is 25 per cent. less than former rates.

E. HARRIS, Superintendent.

Oct. 21st 1843.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

PRICE REDUCED.

DR. TAYLOR'S Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, New York—for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Catarrhs, Asthma, Soreness of the Chest, Pain in the side and Breast, raising of Blood, Liver complaint, Bronchitis, and all those affections of Throat and Lungs which are a source of so much suffering and unarrested, so often terminate in Consumption—this remedy is highly and justly distinguished. It is purely vegetable, mild and gentle in its effects upon the system, and can be taken in the most delicate cases, with safety as well as utility. Physicians, aware of its medicinal properties, and witnessing its effects even in extreme and in some instances apparently almost hopeless cases, often prescribe it in their practice, both as a palliative and a remedy, and with the Medical Faculty generally it has met with great approbation.

CONSUMPTION.—The following remarks were taken from the last number of the Medical Magazine:

"The surprising effect produced by the genuine Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, made at 375 Bowery, in consumptive cases, cannot fail exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout the world. We have so long considered this disease (consumption) incurable, that it is difficult to credit our senses when we see persons, evidently consumptive, restored to health. Yet it is a fact of daily occurrence."

Certificates from the highest and most respectable sources, or persons who have been either greatly relieved by it, or entirely recovered from affections of the Lungs and Liver, could be furnished in abundance, but we insert only the following

CERTIFICATE.

Liver Complaint and General Debility. I was given up by two physicians, and told to prepare for death. I was so weak I could not raise my hand to my head. I was in this low state, when a friend sent me a bottle of Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, from 375 Bowery, and before I had used up the bottle, I was able to sit up in bed. By the further use I have completely regained my health.

GEO. WELLS, 23 John-st.

For a common cold and cough, this is one of the very best remedies ever discovered.

N. B. There is a spurious and counterfeit article afloat; therefore be careful to get the genuine, which is from 375 Bowery, N. Y., and is for sale by

G. W. LADD, Agent, Bangor.

an. 5. 6md&w

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous eruptions, pimples, or pustules on the face, blotches, biles, chronic sore eyes, ring worm or tetter, scald head, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, stubborn ulcers, syphilitic symptoms, sciatica, or lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the mercury, ascites, or dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this preparation.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of the medicine:

NEW YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted, make known to the world the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which after proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no soundness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent nearly $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time, I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in traveling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and, I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know further particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure.

PAUL BURDOCK."

Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. And for sale by Druggists throughout the United States. Price $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands's Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands's Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

G. W. LADD, Agent for this vicinity, and dealers will be supplied very low by the dozen.

june 20—3tawd we w1y

CHARLESTON ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 4th day of March next, under the care of E. M. THURSTON, A. M.

Per order

Charleston, Feb. 14, 1844. w3w

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

E. & J. MOULTON & CO.,

HAVE just received an extensive Stock of most desirable GOODS, adapted to the Season—comprising the greatest variety ever offered to purchasers in this city, and among which may be found the following:—

Blue and blue blk and Mode colored Silk Warp Alpaccas; blk, blue black and colored Cotton Warp Alpaccas; Orleans Cloths; Silk and Cotton Warp Indiana Cloths; a great variety of English Merinos and Thibet Cloths; Saxonies; Crape de Pekins; Parasians; Æolians; Royal Crapes; Fesans; Plaid Damask and rich lustred Chusans; plain and figured Mous de Laines; Cashmere; Cashmere de laines; super blk and blue black Alapines; French, English and American Prints; Cambrics; Cambric Muslin; plaid and striped Muslins; Dimities; Swiss and Mull Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Linen Lawns; Linen Cambrics; Irish Linens; Scotch Ginghams; Velveteens; Dress Silks; Bonnet Silks and Velvets; a great variety of Shawls; Cap Laces; Lislie Edgings and Insertings; Net Veils; Gimps; looped Fringes; Cloak cords; Cords and Tassels; every variety of Ladies' Gloves and Mits; Gents. Lamb's Wool, Thibet, Berlin lined; ribbed worsted lined, super Buck, Kid and Thread Gloves; Gents. Worsted and Thibet Mufflers and Scarfs; rich silk Scarfs and Cravats; Silk Hdkfs., of every description; Ladies' plain and ribbed Cashmere, worsted, lamb's wool, Merino and cotton Hose; Gents Hosiery; Ladies' lamb's wool Waistcoats; Gents. Waistcoats and Drawers; Suspenders; Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes; bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Drillings; white and colored satin Jeans; Rose Blankets; Horse Blankets; Salisbury Flannels; plain and twilled red Flannels; white, yellow and green Flannels.

A great variety of plain and fancy, Rutland, Florence, Prince Albert, Pedal, Zepherine, Amazon, colored and white domestic Straw

BONNETS.

A great variety of elegant Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons; all numbers of colored and black Taffatas; Ladies' rich Velvet, Silk and Satin Cravats, Scarfs and Hdkfs. German, English and American

Broadcloths,

English, French, German and American, plain and fancy *CASSIMERES* and *DOESKINS*; Satinets; German, French and English Beavers; rich Vestings. A great variety of new and desirable styles of

Tailors' Trimmings,

and many other Goods, which cannot fail to suit the purchaser, at the extreme low prices they are selling for at

No. 6, Hammond St.

N. B. If any article does not give perfect satisfaction, as to price and quality, the purchasers can have their money refunded by returning the same.

Bangor, Oct. 19, 1843. tf

STEAM WORKS.

FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

A. & E. DOLE & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS,

HAMMOND-ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

BANGOR.

THIS well known establishment has recently been enlarged and fitted up with a Steam Engine and a great variety of machinery for the manufacture of Cabinet Furniture of every variety, and suited to all tastes and all conditions of life, in a style of elegance and durability equal to any establishment, and at rates as low as similar articles can be purchased in Boston or elsewhere. Among the articles manufactured and kept on hand are,

Mahogany hair-cloth Sofas—French Secretaries and others of all varieties—Bureaus of all kinds.

TABLES.

Centre, Pier, Card, Work, Dining, Pembroke, Toilet and Common Tables, with Marble or Mahogony tops. SINKS and WASH STANDS.

Mahogany, Bird's-eye and Common LOOKING GLASSES, a rich variety and of all sizes.

CHAIRS.

Mahogany stuffed Rocking, a luxurious article;—Mahogany, Bird's-eye, and Curled Maple; stuffed seat Parlor; Cane-seat of all kinds; Common of every variety.

☞ A. & E. DOLE & Co. are prepared with excellent workmen in all departments of their business and give their entire personal attention to the practical details of their business. They are prepared to execute every variety of WOOD TURNING and of SAWING WOOD WORK TO PATTERNS, such as Pew and Chair Arms, and small dimension stuff of various kinds.

They are determined to have their work well done and to sell as cheap as any body.

PATENT PLATFORM AND COUNTER BALANCES.

One of this firm is the PATENTEE of the highly useful and popular Platform and Counter Balances for weighing merchandise. These they are continually manufacturing and sell them at much less prices than similar articles can be purchased in Boston or any other city in the Union. They ask the attention of the trading community to these balances as something superior.

☞ We beg to suggest to all interested in the prosperity of our city and all down east, to encourage home manufacture when that manufacture deserves it.

*** All kinds of Country Produce and Lumber taken in exchange.

PIANO FORTES TUNED AND REGULATED.

One of the firm, J. A. WOODBURY, will give particular attention to tuning and regulating Pianos, and those favoring them with their patronage shall have their Instruments tuned and regulated in the most thorough and scientific manner. If not to their satisfaction no charge will be made.

Terms for tuning $1,00.

Refer-ences, { LORD and COMSTON. CHARLES SUMNER HILL, } *Boston*

May 26—dlaw wtf

LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

FAIRBANKS & HOLLAND,

PEARSON'S MILLS.....BANGOR.

THE public are informed that we have established a manufactory for making LOOKING GLASS, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES of all sizes and varieties. We have set up suitable machinery in all the branches of the business by which much labor is saved and the price of these rich and beautiful articles is greatly reduced, so that a fine article may now take the place of coarse and ill looking ones, and at as low a price.

Large and elegant O G and bevel frames, and small bevel frames with rich mahogony veneer are manufactured in such quantities that we are prepared to answer, at short notice, all orders at

WHOLESALE,

by the hundred or thousand, at prices that cannot but be satisfactory to dealers.

☞ New frames fitted to Portraits, Looking Glasses or Pictures, or new glasses furnished and fitted to old frames.

*** Dealers supplied with frames either with or without glasses.

N. B. Orders respectfully solicited for single frames or by the dozen; and as this is a new branch of Home Manufacture to any extent, we trust the public will be ready to encourage and support the enterprise

For the convenience of our city friends, orders for frames of any kind may be left at the Hardware store of DAVID MOSMAN on East Market Place.

Bangor, July 26, 1843—d&wtf

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

HAIRY Excressence on the upper lip of ladies or hair low on the forehead or back of the neck, can with the utmost safety and certainty, be removed by the Chinese Hair Eradicator, and that, too without the least irritation to the most tender skin. There are, however, some scores of imitations on this only first and original article. It can be seen and tried before purchasing, and the proprietor will forfeit $20 to any one if it will not do it, provided it comes from 21 Courtland street, which is the only place to obtain it genuine.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, JR & Co., formerly Holden's.

nov. 20. 3twd and w6m

NEW PRINCIPLES OF PURGATION.

CORNARO'S

Purifying and Preserving PILLS.

THE American public has for a long time been the victim of a false and dangerous system of medicine founded on the practice of LONG CONTINUED AND UNRELIEVED PURGATION. The evils of this old system are of the most widespread and alarming character. They have reached through every vein and artery of our nation.—In every city, and village, and hamlet—in every State and Territory of our vast Republic, will be found those who have suffered, or who are still suffering from the injurious effects of this old system, of whose practical utility the disease, decay, and utter prostration of those who test it furnish the most condemning proofs!

COMMON DRASTIC PURGATION

Scours out the system by the most improper and violent means, and then leave it, weak, low, feeble debilitated, to regain its strength as best it may.—Sometimes the consequences of this old Purgative practice are worse than mere Debility. Inflammation of the Bowels, Slow Fever, Bloody Piles, and other horrible disorders are produced, simply from the want of some enlivening and preserving power in the medicine employed. Sometimes the digestive organs are deeply and permanently injured by this coarse and unphilosophical practice, leaving the patient AN INVALID FOR LIFE.

The alarming evils and absurdities of the old system of Purgation, have led to the introduction of a new Life-giving Medicine, called CORNARO'S PURIFYING AND PRESERVING PILLS, which are established on this new and only true principle of Purgation, viz:

NO PURGATION WITHOUT IMMEDIATE RESTORATION.

The use of this admirable Purgative remedy strikes a death blow to that abominable system, which by continually evacuating the bowels without any conservative or saving power, so dreadfully and fearfully prostrates and injures the unhappy patient. These Purifying and Preserving Pills are believed to constitute the perfection of medicine, being a UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE PURGATIVE, containing two great remedies combined, viz: One remedy to PURIFY FROM CORRUPTION, and another to PRESERVE FROM INJURY AND DECAY.

And for the purpose of attaining the highest degree of purity in the preparation of these Pills, Dr Bradlee has, at a vast expenditure of time and money, invented and patented at Washington, a chemical and philosophical apparatus for distilling and refining vegetable extracts, called

THE SEVEN-FOLD FURNACE,

A powerful and novel machine—having Seven Fires and Seven Alembics, with distilling, condensing, and evaporating fixtures of a new and ingenious contrivance, capable of obtaining more than seven times the ordinary purity of any vegetable extract heretofore used in compounding medicine. The Baliamic and Preserving power of these Pills is also, by this invention, highly purified and refined, and so mingled with the operative medicine, that it repairs all the injuries created by Purgation as soon as they are caused, and strongly fortifies the system against future corruption and decay.

Let the public be no longer deceived by the advertisements of the "one remedy" doctors, who show their entire ignorance of the organic laws of the human system by supposing that a medicine which purges merely, without renovating or preserving, can be a perfect remedy. For it is a fixed and immutable law of our being that there should be, in no case, Purgation without immediate Restoration; and hence it follows, and is proved to demonstration, that all Purgatives which DO NOT possess a saving and preserving power, are injurious, and injurious only—and possess NOT ONE REDEEMING QUALITY.

The whole theory of common drastic Purgation is based upon unnatural and absurd laws, and they who follow it fall victims to their own folly, and too late repent their temerity.

☞ BEWARE OF UNRELIEVED PURGATION! Purge and Preserve, or do not attempt to Purge at all.

☞ The celebrated PURIFYING AND PRESERVING PILLS purify the body from corruption and preserve it from injury and decay by a single operation. They are a Universal Vegetable Purgative, of sovereign use in all diseases of the human system in which purgation is required, particularly in Jaundice Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Eruptions of the Skin, Scrofula, Piles, Costiveness, Bilious Disorders, Liver Complaint, Fevers, Nervous Disorders, Inward Weakness, Cholic, Dysentary, Worms, Gout, Rheumatism, Female Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Debility of System, Fits, &c., &c.

☞ Price 25 cents per Box, with full directions, Essay on Health and Long Life, &c.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by the sole proprietor, D. F. BRADLEE, 79 Court Street, corner of Brattle street, Boston.

DAVID BUGBEE, Bangor, General Agent for the State of Maine.

Jan. 16, 1844. 2tawd&wly.

☞ONE MORE CHANCE.☜

A FRESH supply of HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE; Persons wishing to Subscribe, had better make sure of the first number, while it is to be obtained. Subscriptions received at

feb. 21. BUGBEE'S.

REMOVAL.

J. W. LAWREY, has removed his Oyster and Refreshment Establishment to the New Store adjoining W. T. Pearson's, opposite Mercantile Square.

Grateful for past favors, he would inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has made extensive arrangements in New York and Boston, for a constant supply of first rate, fresh Oysters; which he would be happy to furnish Wholesale and Retail at prices to suit the times.

His Table will be constantly supplied (as usual,) with a good variety of Refreshments.

Bangor, Oct. 6, 1843. tf

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR sale a most excellent farm, situated in Paris in the County of Oxford, containing about 300 acres, more than half under improvement, and fenced with good stone wall, with a large orchard, an elegant and capacious dwelling house, with three barns and other out buildings, all the buildings are nearly new, and the whole farm in complete order. The surrounding scenery is in the highest degree beautiful. The buildings and about half the land will be sold separately if desired. It will be sold at a *great bargain*—for about the cost of the buildings—and on the most liberal credit. Apply to WHITNEY CUMMINGS, Post-master, West Sumner, or H. S. PRENTISS, at Bangor

feb. 15. d&w3w

Dr. D. Jayne's FAMILY MEDICINES.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

THIS invaluable medicine is daily effecting some of the most astonishing and wonderful cures that have ever been known. All who have used it for Asthma, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Whooping Cough, Croup or Hives, Consumption, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Pain and Soreness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, and every other disease of the LUNGS and BREAST, can and do attest to its usefulness. BRONCHITIS, a disease which is annually sweeping thousands upon thousands to a premature grave, under the mistaken name of CONSUMPTION, is always cured by it. The usual symptoms of this disease, Bronchitis, are Cough, Soreness of the Lungs or Throat, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hectic Fever, a Spitting up of Phlegm or Matter, and sometimes Blood. It is an inflammation of the fine skin which lines the inside of the whole of the wind tubes or air vessels, which run through every part of the Lungs. The Expectorant immediately suppresses the Cough, Pain, Inflammation, Fever and Difficulty of Breathing, and produces a free and easy expectoration, and a cure is soon effected.

It always cures ASTHMA. Two or three large doses will cure the CROUP, or HIVES of children, in from 15 minutes to an hour's time. It immediately subdues the violence of WHOOPING COUGH, and effects a speedy cure. Hundreds who have been given up by their physicians as incurable with CONSUMPTION, have been restored to perfect health by it.

If this Expectorant be given in the commencement of PLEURISY, INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS, or in acute RHEUMATISM, in doses sufficiently large, so as to cause a little nausea for some time, going to bed and covering up warm, it will produce perspiration, and subdue these affections at once.

PRICE $1,00.

Tonic Vermifuge.

WORMS IN CHILDREN. Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as WORMS. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. They are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to another, winding themselves up into large balls, and obstructing the bowels, and frequently the throat, causing convulsions, and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in Dr. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE, which will very soon destroy the worms, and invigorate the powers of digestion so as to prevent a return of them. PRICE 50 cents.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM.

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant and safe compositions ever offered to the public, for the cure of the various derangements of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*, and the *only* article worthy of the least confidence for curing CHOLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT: and in the above and following diseases, it really acts like a charm, viz:

Dysentery, Diarrhea or Looseness, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Cholic, Griping Pain, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Water brash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, Spitting up of food after eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged; Want of Appetite, Restlessness and Inability to Sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea Sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants, and for all *Bowel Affections and Nervous Diseases.*

PRICE 50 cents.

Hair Tonic.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD. Since the important discovery of Dr JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC, every one may, if they choose, preserve their hair from falling off, or if already bald, may, with certainty, have their hair restored again by a faithful and persevering application of this valuable HAIR TONIC.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which, in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

HAMILTON, Feb. 15, 1840.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head, to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant, appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the third bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the Tonic from the first, and from this cause I apprehend the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of what it had done for others; and I was as much surprised as delighted when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office. I assure you the hair has been nearly, if not quite, an inch long at the times I have had it cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hopes of final success, in the diligent use of your Tonic, which, amidst all the hair humbugs which have been advertised in the papers, I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it will make the hair grow, and no mistake, at least on some heads.

GEO. W. EATON,
Prof in Hamilton Lit. and Theological Seminary,
Madison County, New York.

PRICE $1,00.

Jayne's Sanative Pills.

These Pills are an excellent, mild and safe purge at all times, and are exceedingly useful in Dyspepsy and obstructions of the Liver. Persons taking them can eat and drink as usual, without fear of injury; and, what is of infinite advantage, making the use of mercurial preparations, so frequently used in derangements of the stomach and liver, unnecessary.

These Pills may be taken at *all times*, and are beneficial in nearly *all diseases*. They have long been a favorite prescription of the proprietor for all obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Uterus, and all other organs of the body—Inflammatory, Intermittent, Remittent, Bilious, and every other form of Fever—Jaundice and Liver Complaint. For Dyspepsy they are really an invaluable article, gradually changing the vitiated secretions of the stomach, and producing healthy action in that important organ. They are very valuable in diseases of the Skin, and for what is commonly called "impurity of the blood"; also for Female Complaints, Costiveness, &c. &c.—and in fact every disease where an Aperient, Alterative or Purgative medicine is required.

☞ Four fifths of the numerous and distressing cases of DYSPEPSY POSITIVELY CAN BE CURED by a persevering use of this valuable SANATIVE.

They are expressly prepared to be used as an Aperient, when purging is necessary, while using his Expectorant, and for the removal of obstructions in the Liver, which are often attendant on some of the diseases of the Breast.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia.

And for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by SMITH & FENNO, Booksellers, 14 West Market Square, Bangor.

aug 23 eowd&wly

SCHOOL BOOKS—SCHOOL BOOKS.

A GOOD assortment of the above, just rec'd. at EF DUREN'S School Book Depository—No. 3, Smith's Block

WRIGHT'S Indian Vegetable Pills.

The True Character of Counterfeiters and Sellers of Counterfeit Medicines.

NO Medicine has been introduced to the American Public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity, and extensive circulation, than "*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.*"

To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the Medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy it might be found in the fact that no Medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either of impotent or deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

Indian Vegetable Pills.

These fraudulent Swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of self-styled respectable Druggists, who, for the sake of a little "filthy lucre," lend themselves to the monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeiter of current money. The injuries done by the latter sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of invalid penury which is extended for the boon of health and receives instead the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked. How melancholy is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true Medicine; who but for the venal fraud might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile Counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and Shunned.

Let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine Medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes,

"WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS."

—Indian Purgative—

OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

And also, around the border of a label will be found in small type, "Entered according to Act Congress in the year 1840, by William Wright in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the Medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a Counterfeit Medicine.

The public will also remember, that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, *Vice President of the American College of Health*;

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All traveling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base imposters.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States

198 Tremont Street 198

BOSTON.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed Agents for the sale of the above invaluable Medicine.

AGENTS.

Bangor—DAVID BUGBEE, Bookseller.
Hampden—R. K. Stetson.
Upper Stillwater—Fogg, Hersey & Co.
Frankfort—J. B. Chick, and J. Arey Jr. & Co.
Hampden—E. Hopkins, and Arey & Nourse.
Orono—John A. Chase & Co.
Milford—Howard & Hall.
Brewer Lower Village—Daniel Sargent.
Levant—D. D. Vaughan.
Foxcroft—G. M. Prentiss.
Bucksport—C. Barnard & Co., and J. B. Bradley.
Charleston—Dunning & Co.
Houlton—John F. H. Hall, and Jesse Moulton.
Dixmont—C. H. Whitney.
Old Town—E. & J. Moulton & Co.
Ellsworth—B. Nourse.
Sedgwick—Jacob Dodge.
Sebec—Wm. Bradbury.
Exeter—B. B. Brown.
Lincoln—Jacob Fish.
Frankfort—B. Attwood, P.M. & W. Treat & Co.

Price 25 cts. per Box, with full directions.

☞ All letters relative to the PILLS must be addressed thus:—N. E. OFFICE N. A. COLLEGE OF HEALTH, 198 Tremont Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and D. BUGBEE, Bangor."

December 9, 1843. 3tawd&40wly

COMSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA.

☞ COMSTOCK & Co.'s Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, for the cure of

Scrofula,	Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases,
Chronic Rheumatism,	Biles from an impure habit of body,
General Debility,	Ulcerations of the throat and Leg,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Pains and swelling of the Bones,
Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,	Liver Affections,
Tetter,	
Pimples or Pustules on the Face,	

And all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, exposures and imprudences in life, excessive use of Mercury, &c.

This article is warranted pure and strong, as good and in as large bottles, as any sold at one dollar per bottle, at the low price of fifty cents per bottle or $4 per dozen, and can be found only at G. W. LADD'S, and A. P. GUILD'S.

nov—9. 3twd and w6m.

TO THE OLD AND YOUNG.

HO! YE RED HEADS AND GREY!

PHENOMENON IN CHEMISTRY.

EAST INDIA HAIR DYE

Colors the Hair, and will not the Skin

THIS Dye is in form of a powder, which in plain matter of fact may be applied to the hair over night, the first night turning the lightest RED or GREY HAIR to a dark brown, and by repeating a second or third night to a bright jet black. Any person may, therefore, with the least possible trouble, keep his hair any dark shade or perfect black with a positive assurance that the powder, if applied to the skin, will not color it. By an occasional application, a person turning grey will never be known to have a grey hair. Directions complete with the article. There is no *coloring* in this statement, as one can easily test.

These facts are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated Chemist, DR. COMSTOCK, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosophy, and other works, and School Books, well known and widely celebrated by the public.

For sale by G. W. LADD, A. P. GUILD, and A. YOUNG, JR. & Co. formerly Holden's

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